DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & Co., Propr'rs.

DAILY EDITION, for 6 months.....$25
" " " 3 " 15
" " " 1 " 5
TRI-WEEKLY, " 6 " 15
" " " 3 " 10
WEEKLY EDITION, " 6 " 10

No subscriptions received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.

From the New York Daily News.

The Progress of Subjugation.

The fall of Vicksburg is undone. The Mississippi has been once more sealed to the up-country merchantmen. Confederate guns sink, burn, and destroy, along the line of the Father of Waters; and the declaration by the Constitution of the Confederacy of the freedom of its navigation, has been annulled, *vie et armis*, by horse, foot and artillery.—And the conquest of the South, ye men of the West, goes bravely on!

Texas has been abandoned. The Rio Grande has been opened for supplies of Confederate material. Matamoras is a port of entry for Southern cotton, and a banking house charged with unlimited transactions in Southern gold! Thus, ye war advocates of these broad States of the North, are the supplies of the Confederates being cut off, and their credit crippled by exclusion from the markets of the world!

The Louisiana of the Abolitionists was a broad State while its riches were ungarnered by organized robbery. Like a sucked orange, now that is "loot" has been transferred to Black Republican pockets, it has collapsed. A ring fence of pickets hedges in the jurisdiction of Mr. Halm, in a narrow circle around New Orleans, and he has fallen from his high estate below the level of the abolition of Sancho Panza, since his dominions have ceased to embrace the governorship of even Barataria!

Standwattie lords it with his Indians on the Western border. The lands of the Creeks and the Cherokees are once more under the protection of his braves; and he holds sway so far upward toward Kansas as to give law probably at this moment from Fort Gibson!

Gen. Steele sleeps at Little Rock. He is as inoffensive as a Quaker gun. His army appears to be as mythical as Sir John Falstaff's men in buckram. Price moves up on one side into Missouri, and Shelby, Marmaduke, Fagan, had already preceded him on the other within seventy or eighty miles of St. Louis. And thus, ye hopeful advocates of subjugation, does the work of conquest progress beyond the Mississippi?

Western Tennessee, the work of subjugation has compelled us to surrender. The recruiting ground and storehouse thus opened has given and fed an army for Forrest. The Memphis and Charleston Railroad has been surrendered. Memphis has been lately plundered by a few Confederate horsemen; Vicksburg has recently been threatened by a gathering at Jackson; and the sovereignty of the Confederacy stands unchanged throughout almost the length and breadth of the great producing region of Mississippi.

Forrest is in Middle Tennessee, killing, capturing, plundering, and not afraid. Cavalrymen of the regular army of the Confederacy, guerillas, bushwhackers, and all descriptions of evil doers, disturb Federal dominion in the fair State of Kentucky. And thus, you believing imperialists, progresses between the Tennessee and the Ohio the highly democratic business of armed repression!

Sherman is in Atlanta. The gallant fellow seems to have been less puzzled as to the mode of taking it, than he is now by the question of what to do with it. One advantage that the war makers have gained by it is the comforting assurance that he sees, from within its earthworks, a business of conquest which must go on, he says, for many years The great guns fired, and the powder burned for the fall of that den of misery and blood, what has been accomplished, aside from executive clap-trap, by this foolish hunting of the *ignis fatuus* of Southern subjugation into the jaws of the cannon of Atlanta?

Sheridan has won two victories in the Valley. The material result, so far, gives him the possession of that region for a distance of about sixty miles from the Potomac—but not until after Early had stripped it very thoroughly of its corn and oil, its flocks and herds.—The Federal chief may, it is true, with his overwhelming force—obtained by crippling Grant—press still onward; but unless Sherman abandons his wild-goose chase into Georgia for a movement on the rear of Richmond, can do so only subject to the danger of such a movement in his rear as that which hurled Hunter to the Kanawha at the head of a starving mob.

Grant—oh! we hate to think of the thousands of poor victims that now drop around him under shot and shell and breastwork and mine of deadly pestilence! The Lieutenant General, however, still languishes with his shattered army under the tide water fever of Virginia He is monarch of about one hundred square miles of Virginia soil—for which, however, he has recently acknowledged his vassalage to the extent of a contribution of twenty-five hundred fat bullocks.

All around the coast of the Confederate States the Federalists hold positions very favorable for killing our men by pestilence.—All these, however, are of no use to the work of war, save only so far as they illustrate its barbarities by shelling a city, burning some houses, and frightening poor women out of their wits. At Mobile and at Charleston the Federalists have fleets that cut off foreign intercourse at these points after it had been opened without let or hindrance, along all the wide border of Texas! Vessels by the hundred steam up and down from the Potomac to the Mississippi around the Southern shores; and pretend to declare these Federal States masters on the ocean, while the Confederate cruisers make the high seas too hot for the Northern merchantmen! Such, oh! ye jubilant asserters of conquest, is the progress of your work upon the shores and waters of the deep!

And the draft? What of that? A false pretense! A crim-sergeant's trick for winning recruits! Abandoned in New York and Brooklyn by confession, it is also abandoned all over the country in actual fact. A make-believe of filling quotas here by volunteering, or of completing them here by conscription, the call of 500 000 men has turned out like that of Glendower for spirits that would not come; 100,000 men would we firmly believe, represent more than the total results obtained under the draft-whip; and that number falls greatly short of the recruits required to bring up our armies to their old relative standard of comparison with those of the Confederacy. Expirations of terms of service, prostrations by sickness or death under autumnal fevers, casualties of battle, etc., may be fairly supposed to have involved a reduction in our strength in the field to an extent that permit of but very moderate expectation from the accessions obtained under the call for 500 000 men. The "rebels," in the meantime, have met our pretended conscription by new levies; and thus do both sides come again together to enter, for the tenth or twelfth time, on a work of blood which will surely be completed in ninety days. And thus, most sapient friends of Imperial Federalism, does the labor of war go bravely on!

Command at Kinston.

Col. J. N. Whitford has been relieved of the command of the forces at Kinston and has been transferred to another important command. Brig. Gen. C. C. Leventhorpe has succeeded Col. Whitford at Kinston. It is due to Col. Whitford to say that his conduct and that of his command whilst at Kinston have met the unqualified approbation of the commanding General, and that his removal is purely to meet the requirements of the service outside of Col. Whitford's immediate command.

Gen. Leventhorpe is a gentleman familiarly known to the people of this section particularly, and the high expectations he has inspired will be fully realized. He is one of the best officers in the service and an accomplished gentleman:—*State Journal.*

Col Whitford takes leave of his command and his friends in the following circular:

HDQR'S KINSTON, Oct. 23. 1864.

(CIRCULAR.)

The undersigned having been appointed to another command, would in taking leave of the troops stationed at this Post and of the citizens of Lenoir and adjacent counties, thank them for their obedience to and assistance in carrying out his orders on the one hand, and courtesy and kindness extended to him on the other, and trust that the same obedience and courtesy may be extended to his successor, Brig. Gen. C. Leventhorpe. Having been a long time among you, I cannot but feel regret at leaving. I have ever endeavored to fulfill my duty to my country and at the same time render every assistance in my power to the community in which it has been my fortune to command.

You will have with you one who every one knows to be every way competent to keep the enemy from your doors.

(Signed) J. N. WHITFORD, Colonel.

From the Atlanta Register.

TO "ASA HARTZ."

BY THE AUTHOR.

1.

O, heart of Hartz! how must it threb and leap
To hear the foot-falls on its native heather,
How must bright smiles 'cross Asa's visage creep
And congregate together,
To hear once more the good old Anglo-Saxon,
Without the twang the snobbish Yankee tacks on.

2.

Come tell us of the life where thou hast been—
We'd have it all in thy peculiar stanza;
Thou canst "a tale unfold" of what thou'st seen—
Without extravaganza.
'Twould be a tale well worth a second hearing,
Then nib thy pen and give thy thoughts an airing.

3

Has close confinement dulled thy pony's wing?
If so we'll take thy tale a little prosey—
Birds just from prison rarely care to sing—
Thy cage not over cosy,
Perhaps 'twere well to *pun*ish with thy punning
And in plain prose do up thy little funning.

4.

A man that laughs misfortune in the face
And flings his satire while her frowns are on him,
Must needs be ready for a blither race
With freedom's sun upon him.
Then tell us all thou hast, that's worth the mention,
And what's the latest gotten up invention.

5.

What is the opinion now about the war?
What is the universal nation thinking
About McClellan's prospect; or mayhap they are
All going to vote for Lincoln?
What think they now of Petersburg's reduction?
Or what's the latest 'bout a re-construction?

6.

Dost know if Sherman yet has told th' "Marines"
How often they are like to hear it thunder,
Before the Southern Ship of State careens
And Rebeldom knocks under?
We know these things thou utterly abhorrest—
But what's the latest trap for catching Forrest?

7.

How faredst thou in that island home of thine?
Was thy case hard?—It might have been much harder,
And praised be fate that 'twas not one of pine,
For we opine thy larder
Furnished no food for thy especial wonder
And scarce as good as ours at Castle Thunder.

8.

But there was something charming in thy home
To wing thy muse in spite of homely diet·
It may have been the dash of Erie's foam,
It may have been the quiet.
'Twas something—for thy witty rhymes assure us
That thou didst live no whit too near Arcturus.

9.

But knowing, as we do, that thou art free,
We'll meet the Yankees with a heavy wager,
That they were fleeced when we exchanged for thee
Some azure coated Major—
However Prentice rate thee in his "*Journal*,"
We hold thee, Asa, worth at least a Colonel.

10.

But curb the jest, while fortune deigns to smile,
And let our musing fancy follow rather
The longing for the fregrant flowry aisles
Where bends the yearning father,
Eager to press, with fataerly embraces,
The babes who dream, perhaps, of his caresses.

11.

Ah, he has sterner trials yet to brave
Than was his lot within the moated prison,
To weep—if that were all—above the grave
Of her whose life has risen
Unto a climax, and has reached supernal
Being in the light of life eternal.

AUGUSTA, Oct. 20.

LOSS OF A BLOCKADE-RUNNER.

CHARLESTON, October 23.—The steamer Florinne, from Nassau, while attempting to run into this port on Saturday night, was chased ashore and sunk.

The enemy have fired one hundred and twenty-three shots at the wreck to-day. One of the crew was wounded. The vessel belonged to the Lamar Company. The cargo was mostly on Government account.

At a Democratic meeting recently held at St. Louis, Rosecrans is reported to have declared himself in favor of McClellan, and said there should be a free election in November.

Burbridge came to Saltville to obtain salt, but left before the packing season was over, the dead animals were packed after he left. The last heard of Burbridge, he was going in the direction of Goose Creek Saltworks, Ky.

THE DAILY CONFEDERATE.

OLD SERIES, VOL. V. } RALEIGH, N. C. THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1864. VOL. I—No. 233.

CONFEDERATE TAX NOTICE.

I hereby give notice that I will attend at my office in the City of Raleigh, on the days named in this notice, to receive the property or general tax due the Confederate Government for the year 1864.

To prevent confusion and insure dispatch, the tax payers will attend at my office on the days appointed for the districts in which they respectively reside.

Swift Creek district	on Monday	14,	Nov.	1864.
Panther Branch	" " Tuesday	15	"	"
Barney Jones	" " Wednes'y	16	"	"
Buckhorn & Newhill	" Thursday	17	"	"
White Oak & Beaver Creek	" Friday	18	"	"
Crabtree & Cary	" " Saturday	19	"	"
Houses Creek	" " Monday	21	"	"
Lick Creek & Kitts Creek	" Tuesday	22	"	"
Fish Dam	" " Wednes'y	23	"	"
New Light	" " Thursday	24	"	"
Barton's Creek	" " Friday	25	"	"
St. Matthews & St. Marks	" " Saturday	26	"	"
Wake Forest	" " Monday	28	"	"
Cross Roads	" " Tuesday	29	"	"
Little River & Buffaloe	" " Wednes'y	30	"	"
Marks Creek	" " Thursday	31	"	"
St. Mary's	" " Friday	1	Dec.	"
Raleigh	" from Monday	4 to Wednesday		18 " "

RUFUS H. PAGE,
Collector for Wake County.

Oct. 26-d2w.

Standard, Progress and Conservative copy two times weekly.

ATTENTION REFUGEES!!

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE undersigned having changed their business, now offer for sale that well-known Tally-Ho property, in Granville County, N. C., immediately on the road leading from Oxford to Hillsboro', ten miles south west from Oxford, 18 miles from the R. & G. R. R., and 22 miles from the N. C. C. R. R., in a healthy section of country, and entirely safe from raids by the enemy. Two flourishing schools, male and female, are convenient, and is one of the finest locations for a country store, and the best location for a Tobacco Factory in the State.

The tract of Land consists of 216 acres, and is well improved, having a Dwelling with seven Rooms, six fire places; and another Dwelling with three rooms, two fire-places, an Office with two Rooms, fire-place to each,; 10 Negro Cabins, 2 Smoke-houses, a meat Storehouse 20 by 52 feet, a Tobacco Factory 40 by 66 feet, two storyies high, with 23 Tobacco Presses, Mills, Shavers, in fact all necessary fixtures, and room to work 75 to 100 hands, team House, Box Shop Work-Shop 28 by 52 feet, one House 26 by 30 feet, two storys; a Blacksmith Shop, two Forges, one large Granary 34 by 46 feet, Well, Stables for twenty head of Horses, two good Corn-Cribs, Carriage-House, two Orchards of the best selection of Fruits; and a never-failing Well of Splendid Water in the yard.

Also, one Lot of 8 acres, with a good Dwelling with four rooms, two fire-places, and all necessary out houses, and good well of Water.

One other five acre Lot, with a good Dwelling, three rooms and one fire-place, out houses and a splendid well of Water. Most all the improvements have been put up in the last 6 or 10 years. All the land joins and can be cut up to suit purchasers.

It is not necessary to say anything further, as the place will recommend itself upon examination.

We also have a large lot of Manufactured and Leaf Tobacco, from medium to finest grades, and a lot of Smoking Tobacco.

All of the above named property we will sell for Confederate money, or a part in Negroes,—This property is in a section of country where there is convenient a quantity of good River Bottom Land, which can be rented. For further particulars address the undersigned at Oxford, Granville County, N. C.

J. L. JONES & BRO.

P. S.—I wish to BUY two or four STEAM SAW MILLS, of 25 horse power or more, in good running order. Also wish to HIRE for the next year some TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY or THREE HUNDRED HANDS. Those having hands to hire and wishing to secure good homes for them, will do well to make early application. I also wish to BUY ONE HUNDRED BARRELS OF SORGHUM, for which I will pay a fair price. For further particulars address the undersigned, Oxford, Granville County, N. C.

J. L. JONES.

October 26th, 1864.—d6t

AT AUCTION ON SATURDAY 26TH OCTOber, 1864, we will sell 1 Rockaway and Harness, nearly new.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
oct 26-d2t Auc. and Com. Merchants.

Valuable Negro Boy at Auction.

ON THURSDAY next, (to-morrow) at 12 o'clock, in front of our Store, we will sell to the highest bidder a valuable NEGRO BOY, 21 years old, strong and healthy.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
oct 26-2t* Auctioneers.

TO GAS CONSUMERS.

ON AFTER THE 1ST OF NOVEMBER, THE price of Gas will be $60 per thousand feet.—At the present price of rosin, freight and iron, it costs the Company $57.50 per thousand feet to make it. WATERHOUSE & BOWES.

oct 26-d1ln.

DOORKEEPERSHIP TO THE SENATE.

The subscriber respectfully announces himself a CANDIDATE for the office of PRINCIPAL DOORKEEPER to the next SENATE of North Carolina. He has been in the war ever since April, 1861, and is now disabled and on light duty. If elected he pledges himself to a faithful discharge of duty. W. J. SAUNDERS.

October 26, 1864.—dtd

FOR RENT.

I will RENT the House now occupied by me, and for some time kept as a Hotel, containing 12 Rooms, independent of the Dining Room. 24 X 60 feet. The building will be rented with or without the furniture. Possession given immediately if desired.

GEO. T. COOKE.

Raleigh, Oct. 25, 1864.—d6t

WANTED,

BY A YOUNG LADY born in North Carolina, and who has lately completed her education in one of the best Colleges in Virginia, a situation as TEACHER in a private family or small school.—Salary not so much an object as a desirable and pleasant location. Best reference given.

Address BOX 280,
oct 25-d3t* Petersburg, Va.

B. F. STEED, OF RANDOLPH, RESPECTfully informs the Members of the House of Commons of the ensuing Legislature that he is a candidate for Assistant Doorkeeper.

oct. 11, 1864. dtml.

Cotton for Sale.

100 BALES good merchantable COTTON. Apply to

CREECH & LITCHFORD.
Auction and Commission Merchants.
aug 31-dtf

WANTED.

I WISH TO EMPLOY A MAN TO TAKE charge of my farm as Overseer, who is exempt from military service. For further particulars address me at Halifax, N. C.

Oct 19-d18t GEO. A. SMITH.

OFFICIAL.

CONSCRIPT OFFICE,
RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 21, 1864.

CIRCULAR No. 55.

I. FOR the information of Enrolling Officers and all concerned, it is announced that the Camp of Instruction, known as Camp Vance, heretofore located near Morganton, has been broken up, and a new Camp established at Greensboro' under the name of "CAMP STOKES," for the rendezvous and assignment of Conscripts, deserters and absenters.

II. The object of the new Camp being to avoid delay and unnecessary waste of transportation in forwarding recruits to the armies in the field, it is left to the discretion of Enrolling Officers to to send Conscripts and deserters either to Camp Holmes or Camp Stokes, whichever may be most easily reached. This discretion will be carefully exercised with a view to the grand object of saving time.

III. Enrolling Officers are cautioned against obeying any orders from any source whatever, which conflicts with the orders of the Lieut. Gen. Commanding, issued through this Office, and the Inspectors of the several Districts.

By order of Maj. J. R. McLEAN,
Acting Commandant
E. J. HARDIN,
oct 22-d3t Adjutant.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
RICHMOND, October 12, 1864.

NON-TAXABLE BONDS. FIVE HUNDRED Million loan.—Sale continued. Numerous applications having been made for bonds at the established price of one hundred and thirty-five dollars and interest, under circumstances that entitled them to favorable consideration, it has been determined to continue the sale at the above price until further notice.

Agents for the sale of these bonds are instructed to act in accordance with this order; and the attention of disbursing officers of the government is particularly called to it.

G. A. TRENHOLM,
Sec. of the Treas.

oct 19 d2w

CONSCRIPT OFFICE,
RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 22nd, 1864.

CIRCULAR, No. 56.

I. THE attention of Inspectors of Conscription and Enrolling Officers is hereby called to General Order, No. 82. A. & I. G. O., current series. All men turned over under this order will be forwarded to Camps of Instruction without delay.

II. Any delay in furnishing the required lists will be promptly reported.

III. Special attention is directed to Par IV., General Order, No. 82, A. & I. G. O., current series.

By order J. R. McLEAN,
Acting Comd't Conscripts N. C.
E. J. HARDIN,
Adjutant.

ADJ'T AND INSP'R GEN'L'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, Oct. 20, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 82.

I. THE Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance will without delay, take measures to place in the field one-fifth of all the men employed in his department, (including contractors and their employees,) of the classes specified in General Orders No. 77, A. and I. G. Office, (current series). To this end he will direct the several officers in charge of arsenals, workshops, depots, &c., to turn over to the nearest enrolling officer, by list, showing their ages, occupation and residence, such proportion of their employees (including contractors and employees under them,) of the class above referred to, as will constitute in the aggregate one-fifth of the whole number in the said classes, according to returns in his office Sept 30, 1864. Duplicates of such list will be sent to the General of Reserves of the States, and triplicates to the chief of ordnance. Three days are allowed for the execution of this order after its reception at any post or station of the ordnance department.

II. The chief of the Nitre and Mining Bureau, will turn over in like manner, on similar lists, one-fifth of all men of the classes specified in General Orders No. 77, employed in iron, lead, copper and coal mining, and in all service appertaining thereto, whether under officers of his bureau or by contractors. Duplicate and triplicate lists to be furnished as above directed in the ordnance bureau. And will in like manner turn over one-fifth of all such men as are employed in the nitre service.—The period of three days, under the same conditions as above mentioned, are allowed for the execution of this order.

III. The list of persons directed in the foregoing sections to be turned over to the enrolling officer, will be prepared at once, on the reception of this order, and will be furnished to the said officers within three days, as above prescribed, by the various officers of each of the above bureaux having men under their charge, and every assistence will be rendered by the latter to the enrolling officers, to carry out the intention of this order.

IV. So much of General Orders No. 77, as relates to men employed in the two bureaux named above, is hereby suspended, and the foregoing order will stand in lieu of all requirements under the former.

By order. S. COOPER,
24-d6t A. and I. Gen.

☞ Fayetteville Observer, Wilmington Journal, Charlotte Bulletin, Greensboro' Citizen, Salisbury Watchman, State Journal, Conservative, Ashville News, Iredell Express, Wadesboro' Argus, copy three times Such of the above papers as are published weekly copy twice.

CONSCRIPT OFFICE,
RALEIGH, Oct. 23, 1864.

CIRCULAR, No. 57.

BY direction of the Lieut. Gen. Commanding, Enrolling Officers will allow all Railroad employees to remain at their present duties until action can be taken at his office.

By order of Maj. McLEAN.
Acting Commandant.
E. J. HARDIN,
oct 24-d3t Adjutant.

☞ Conservative, State Journal, Wilmington Journal, Charlotte Bulletin, Salisbury Watchman copy three times; Fayetteville Observer one week.

HEAD'QRS CLINGMAN'S BRIGADE,
NEAR CHAFFIN'S BLUFF, Oct., 19th, 1864.

NOTICE TO ABSENTEES!

All officers and men of this Brigade whose leaves and furloughs have expired, or who are otherwise absent without proper authority, are most earnestly called upon to return without delay to their respective Regiments.

Should this call not be promptly complied with, immediate steps will be taken to have all who come under its terms, arrested and brought back.

The Brigade, depleted by many battles, is fast filling up, and if this call be promptly complied with will soon assume its former proportions.

By command of Col. H. McKETHAN,
Commanding Brigade:
EDWARD WHITE,
oct 24-dtf A. A. Gen'l.

For Sale in Chapel Hill,

A SMALL but comfortable HOUSE and LOT, with necessary outbuildings. Possession given at once. Apply to

JONES WATSON,
oct 20-d5t* Chapel Hill, N. C.

OFFICIAL.

CHIEF ENROLLING OFFICE
2D CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
WILSON, Oct. 7TH, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS. No. 18.

I. The Examining Board of this District having appointed the annexed times and places for the examination of the conscripts of the different counties of this district, Enrolling Officers are directed to assemble all parties between the ages of (17) seventeen and (50) fifty at their respective county seats at the appointed times for this purpose.

II. Persons whose exemptions are not acted by their physical condition, are excused from attendance on the appointed days. But persons who have been detailed for any purpose; or who are now at home pending action upon their applications; or who have been recommended, or assigned to light duty in any and all of the departments of the government, are required to be present, if not absent at camp.

Kinston, Lenoir county, Thursday Oct. 26th, 1864.

Snow Hill, Green county, Saturday, October 22, 1864.

Greenville, Pitt county, Monday, October 24, 1864.

Tarboro', Edgecombe county, Wednesday and Thursday, October 26th and 27th, 1864.

Halifax, Halifax county, Friday and Saturday, October, 28th and 29th, 1864

Wilson, Wilson county, Monday October 31st, 1864. JNO. M LITTLE,
oct 17taw-ft. Capt. and En. Officer.

Conservative copy 3 times.

WOOL NOTICE.

QUARTERSMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, JULY 2, 1864.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE Cotton Yarn for Wool, upon the following terms, viz:

One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord, Rockingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Roxboro', Asheville, Pittsboro', Louisburg, Fayetteville, Colerain, and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the packages who they are from, and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.

H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.
uly 8-140-tf

$35,000 WAKE CO. BONDS FOR SALE.

On the 29th day of October next, (Saturday,) at 11 o'clock, by authority of our County Court, I shall sell at the auction store of TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO., in the City of Raleigh,

THIRTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS OF WAKE COUNTY BONDS.

These Bonds are in sums of $1000, $500 and $100, to run for ten years, with coupons attached, payable semi-annually.

6,500 N. C. Treasury Notes, one's and two's.

JOHN F. HUTCHINS,
County Trustee.
TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO,
oct 24-dtds Auctioneers.

10,000 BUSHELS FLAX-SEED WANTED!

WE are commissioned to offer liberal prices for Flax-Seed, in large or small quantities.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
sep 14-dtf Com. Merch'ts and Aucts.

THE BINGHAM SCHOOL.

OAKS, ORANGE CO., N. C.

ROOM for a FEW GOOD BOYS. For terms, address,

W. J. BINGHAM & SONS.
sep 21-dtoct10-w4t*

Negroes for Hire.

I WISH to hire out for the ensuing year to some one living in a healthy part of the country, about FIFTY OR SIXTY NEGROES, men, women and children. Hire to commence 1st January next.

BAGGAGE AT AUCTION!

At Auction on the 29th (Saturday) at 11 o'clock, we will sell a magnificent lot of unclaimed BAGGAGE from the N. C. C. Railroad.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
oct 24-eodtd Auc. and Com. Merchants.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., MILITARY ACADEMY.

The first Session of this Institution will commence the 1st of February, 1865 Applications for admission must be made prior to the 1st January, 1865; about which time the terms will be made known. Address

MAJ. WM. A. BANKS.
oct 24-w&dtf Superintendent.

Also wanted, TWO TEACHERS of military education and a STEWARD in this institution.—Address as above.

$1000 REWARD,

Will be paid for the apprehension of the two persons who robbed me on the streets of Raleigh, and for the recovery of my Pocket Book and contents stolen. The following description of some of the bills may assist in leading to the detection of the robbers: One $50 bill, No. 55.8, and three $2 bills on the Greensboro' Mutual Insurance Company, issued in 186", three $2 N. C. Treasury Notes issued in 1863, and one $5 bill on the Bank of Clarendon—other bills not remembered, but all amounting to some $300. The robbery occurred on Hillsboro' Street, near the Exchange Hotel, on Friday night, October 21st, 1864.

J. H. LEAK.
October 22, 1864.—24-d5t

$50 REWARD

WILL be given for the recovery of a large BAY MARE, with black mane and switch tail, which was stolen from my Fish Dam plantation on Thursday night last. She had no white marks, and is believed to be in foal, and is about 15 years old.

GEO. W. MORDECAI.
Raleigh, Oct. 7th, 1864-3taw3w

$100 REWARD.

Left in one of the Passenger Cars, from Greensboro', on Friday last, a BAG containing a Lady's BONNET BOX—the latter marked Mrs. M. Rochelle Tyler—the bag also contained other articles. Also, a Valise or Satchel, with a large Blanket strapped round it. These articles were either carried on towards Goldsboro', or taken from the cars here, or before reaching Raleigh

The above reward will be paid for their delivery to Mr. A. M GORMAN, at the Confederate office.

Raleigh, Oct. 24—d5t

TEACHER WANTED!

THE Committee of UNION FREE SCHOOL, Southern part of town, are desirous of employing a TEACHER of experience, qualified to teach the Elementary Branches of an English Education, to whom a fair compensation would be allowed. Application, with reference and terms, to be made immediately to the undersigned.

P. W. PANNING,
For the Committee.
Wilmington, Oct. 24 d2t

DAILY CONFEDERAT

ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at TH DOLLARS per square of ten lines (or less) for e insertion. Marriage notices and Obituaries wi charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK of every description will be cented at this Office with dispatch, and as ne as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS R WARD.

Runaway from the subscriber, on Sunday 16th inst., my boy GEORGE. He is of a yell copper complexion, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inc high, stout built, very full large forehead, ab 36 years of age. The above reward will be p for his apprehension and delivery in any jail that I get him again. H. L. KILLIAN.

oct 22 d3t Ebenezer, S. C.

Sale of Old Brandy at Auctio

ON THURSDAY THE 3RD DAY OF NOVEber next, at the Court House in Lexington N. C., we will sell at public Auction for ca eight Barrels of old Brandy, which we sold W. S. Henrehan and Levi Dawson.

Persons wishing to buy good Brandy, would well to attend. J. ADDERTON,
J. A. MARCH.
Lexington, N. C., Oct. 18, 1864. ctnov1&

HILLSBORO', N. C., MILITARY ACADEMY.

THE SEVENTH ACADEMIC YEAR of this Institution will commence on WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY 1st, 1865.

Applications for appointments must be made prior to 15th December 1864, about which time the terms will be made known. Address

MAJ. WM. M. GORDON,
oct 1 d4m Superintendent.

MASONIC!

THE GRAND LODGE of F. and A. M. North Carolina, will meet in this City Monday evening, the 5th of December next, o'clock, for the transaction of business. Offi of Subordinate Lodges are requested to attend per on or have special delegates appointed, as Constitution and general regulations of the Grand Lodge require. WILLIAM T. BAIN,
Grand Secretary.
Raleigh, Oct. 17, 1864. 2awtd

STOLEN.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD

STOLEN from me on the cars between Goldsboro and Joyner's Depot, on Friday night 20th ult., a fine Spencer's Rifle (a seven repeater) The rifle had a cross mark cut across the breech

I will pay the above reward to any person who will deliver the said rifle to the Editor of the Tarboro' Southerner, or to me at Falkland.

I will also pay $500 to the arrest and conviction of the thief. WM. J. FOREMAN,
oct11dtf Falkland P. O.

NOTICE TAX IN KIND

THE Confederate Assessors for Wake County will meet the citizens of this county at the following times and places, for the purpose of Assessing the Tax in Kind in Wheat, Oats, Rye, Cur Hay and Wool. These producers who failed to give in the products of last year, must come forward and comply with the law:

Franklin's,	Monday,	24th of	Oct.
Banks'	Tuesday,	25th	"
Barnes' Jones',	Wednesday,	26th	"
Lashleys & Reads,	Thursday,	27th	"
Green Level,	Friday,	28th	"
Morrisville,	Saturday,	29th	"
Spikes',	Monday,	31st	"
Hayes'	Tuesday,	1st	Novem
Oak Grove,	Wednesday,	2d	"
Luwe',	Thursday,	3d	"
G. W. Thompson's,	Friday,	4th	"
Dunnsville,	Monday,	7th	"
Forestville,	Tuesday,	8th	"
Bolesville,	Wednesday,	9th	"
Wakefield,	Thursday,	10th	"
Eagle Rock,	Friday,	11th	"
Auburn,	Saturday,	12th	"
Carey,	Monday,	14th	"
Wiley Lynn's	Tuesday,	15th	"

Raleigh on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday 16th, 17th and 18th of November.

Every person must meet us at the times places named, and we call upon all good citizens to assist the soldiers' wives and widows and the county to list their products.

NATHAN IVEY,
PENTON G. FOSTER,
Oct. 5th, 1864-dtf Assessors.

☞ Weekly Standard copy and send bill Assessors for approval.

Valuable Property for Sale

HAVING concluded to change my business I will sell my TRACT OF LAND, on Swift Creek, seven miles Southwest of Raleigh containing about seven hundred acres, all in natural growth of pine and oak, except about two hundred acres, mostly bottom land, which has been cleared in the last few years, and is in high state of cultivation, with good fences. Improvements consist of a dwelling, containing seven rooms, and eight fire places, with a basement, a splendid bake house, and negro quarters ample to accommodate fifty slaves; all new, built in the last seven years. I have also a stock of mules, cattle, hogs and sheep, that I would sell if desired; also my present crop.

In payment I would receive Bonds, negroes or Confederate money

For particulars address me at Raleigh.

aug 31 dtf SAM'L ROWLAND

Kinston, N. C., Oct. 18th, 18

INFORMATION WANTED as to the whereabouts and condition of WM. F. HARDY, Co. K, 31st Reg't N. C. Troops, Clingman's Brigade, Hoke's Division, wounded at Drewry's, on the 16th of May 1864. At last accounts he was in Howard's Grove Hospital, Richmond, Va. Any information will be most thankfully received by a distressed parent. Address

JOSEPH S. FOWLE,
oct 20-d4t* Kinston, N. C.

PIANO FORTE & VOCAL MUSIC

THE SUBSCRIBER will be pleased to receive a limited number of pupils for private instruction in the above branches.

He will continue to tune and repair Pianos in the best manner.

Terms made known on application.

ALSO WANTED, a small residence in or near Warrenton, to rent or purchase.

Apply to CHAS. L. PETICOLAS,
Oct 15 d6t* at Warrenton Female College.

SALE OF GRANVILLE COUNTY BONDS

ON TUESDAY OF GRANVILLE COUNTY Court next, being the 21 day of November I shall sell at public auction, $30,000 of Granville county bonds, of the denomination of $1000 in ten years and bearing interest.

M. A. PASCHALL, Chm'n
Oxford, Oct 13 dtd. of Relief Board.

AXES! AXES!! AXES!!!

WE WILL PAY FROM $3 TO $4 FOR AXES or will put steel in your old ones. Five and six inch STOVE PIPE to order. SHAW, WILLIAMSON & CO.

North State Iron and Brass Works
Raleigh, Oct. 20, 1864.—d3t

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE

I OFFER MY SPLENDID NEW RESIDENCE for sale in the town of Hanmerson, N. C., dwelling house has eight large rooms, with place to each, and Kitchen, Smoke-house, Stables and Crib; all entirely new and commodious. The grounds around the residence are handsomely ornamented by an Irishman skilled in the business. The garden not to be surpassed in fertility and varied products. The lot has 15 ACRES OF LAND attached.

Apply to, or address,

W. H. HUGHES,
oct 18 1864—d12t Henderson

The Confederate.

D. K. McRAE, | A. M. GORMAN,
EDITORS.

☞ All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & CO. ☜

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1864.

We are diverted to-day from the prosecution of our notice of the action of the Governors lately taken at Augusta, by another subject which has been brought to our consideration, and which furnishes "food for thought" to our readers.

Some time ago there came into our possession a newspaper from East Tennessee, in which was a petition from many *Union citizens*, humbly presented to Abraham Lincoln. In this petition was set forth how that a great number of the poor people in East Tennessee were in extreme want—that food was scarcely to be had, and that even bread was beyond their reach, and starvation was close at hand. It furthermore recited that the Federal authorities, instead of providing for these destitute people, whose destitution had been caused by the Federal armies, which had seized the standing crops and had not allowed new crops to be planted on the spot, at their own homes, were banishing them out of their State north of the Ohio, with no provision against the precarious condition in which they might find themselves, without opportunity for labor among strangers. And the petition begged in earnest and supplicatory terms, that good father Abraham would see fit to look with an eye of pity upon his poor loyal children, and mete out to them a less harsh and ruinous fate.

It was indeed a truly piteous wail of sorrow, if not of shame and degradation, that Mr. Baxter and his colleagues put up. Mr. Baxter in the beginning had been a Union man, after when the secession was complete and Lincoln's proclamation had *driven off* every honorable man, who could no longer find refuge for his conscience in an accursed tyranny, Mr. Baxter too, came to the side of the Confederacy, and for a while bore a part in her service. But the "seed was sown among thorns, and when the thorns sprung up, they choked it." When the enemy pressed Tennessee, Mr. Baxter caved in. He not only deserted the Confederate cause himself, but he taught the people to do so. He denounced what he called the "despotism of Jeff. Davis," and told those who listened to him, that if they remained and took the Yankee oath of allegiance, they would be protected; and his petition, while it falsified the pledges he had given, was a feeble remonstrance against the cheat and imposition. His petition of course failed—things grew worse—the banishments continued—men and women were ruthlessly torn from their homes—the prisons were crammed and outrages too shocking for narration filled her population with horrors. To-day the scenes of blood, devastation and ruin enacted in East Tennessee are appalling.

But the dregs of the bitter cup have not yet been drank by her deluded inhabitants.—They have yet commended to them the chalice of keener and more ignominious suffering. They are now being tested by the last applications which bring torture from minds that once comprehended independence, and hearts that once loved liberty.

In defiance of all constitutional right—in the assertion of the very highest handed usurpation—*the representative of the goose and scissors*, who, by their folly has been placed over them, has startled the inhabitants of Tennessee with a proclamation, in which the right of suffrage is annulled, unless those who claim to vote shall take and subscribe the following test oath. This proclamation took by surprise such men as Messrs. W. B. Campbell and Thomas A. R. Nelson, who saw their civil rights *cabbaged* away from them by Andy Johnson by the whole cloth; and they fondly dreamed, that if they could obtain a hearing of the great Abraham, they might be relieved. So they take this proclamation and go to have an audience near "Abraham's bosom." This oath of which they complain is in these words:

"I solemnly swear that I will henceforth support the Constitution of the United States, and defend it against the assaults of its enemies; that I am an active friend of the government of the United States; that I ardently desire the suppression of the rebellion against the government of the United States; that I sincerely rejoice in the triumph of the armies and navies of the United States, and the enemy of the so called Confederate States, and in the defeat and overthrow of the armies, navies and of all armed combinations in the interests of the so called Confederate States; *that I will cordially oppose all armistices or negotiations for peace with rebels in arms until the Constitution of the United States and all laws and proclamations made in pursuance thereof shall be established over all the people of every State and Territory embraced within the national Union*, and that I will heartily aid and assist the loyal people in whatever measures may be adopted for the attainment of these ends; and further, that I take this oath freely and voluntarily and without mental reservation. So help me God."

There is nothing like it in all the Confederate dominions. The attempt to pass any thing like it would call down a universal denunciation. For freemen to be obliged to bind themselves by such an oath, in order to have the right of voting, is the extremity of abasement. So thought Mr. Campbell, and Mr. Nelson, and their associates. Renegades to their country these men had been, but they had not prepared themselves for so severe a retribution, and from this quarter. So they earnestly and solemnly protested. Their master was quite ready for them: "May I enquire (said Lincoln) how long it took you and the New York politicians to concoct that paper?"—He could'nt see anything offensive in such a test oath, for the life of him; it was hardly to be thought of as a serious complaint—it struck him as a mere political juggle; and when the protestants had meekly disavowed the New York machination, and had truthfully told how it was drawn up in Nashville, and had humbly requested that he would answer their protest in writing, they received for answer: "Lay those papers down here. I may or may not write something about this hereafter. I expect to let the friends of George B. McClellan manage their side of this contest in their own way, and I will manage my side of it *in my way*." And after this response, the sadly bewildered delegation were fain to say, *"we thank you for the courtesy of hearing us at all"*—and they went their way.

And now hear the moan of lamentation which these disfranchised people make.—Here it is. Look to it, ye people of North Carolina—and be warned!

"And now I have a word to say to the people of the United States, who are or ought to be masters of Abraham Lincoln. The paper which I had the honor to present to the President is not the "concoction of New York politicians," however that might affect its merits. It is the solemn voice of a once free and proud people, protesting against their own disfranchisement by the agent of Abraham Lincoln. It is the voice of these loyal men in Tennessee who have borne the reproach of a people they still loved, supporting the President in all lawful measures to preserve the Union. The reward of our loyalty is disfranchisement. The cup of perjury is commended to our lips because it is known that we will not touch its contents.—Judge ye between the people of Tennessee and Abraham Lincoln. It may be meet that our solemn and respectful appeal should be thrown aside with a contemptuous sneer.—Look to it. If you, the people of Northern States, shall sustain this act of tyranny, your own time will soon come. If the President of the United States may "manage his side of the contest" by setting aside the very letter of the Constitution, and altering the election laws of the States so as to disfranchise his opponents, liberty is already dead.

JOHN LELLYETT."

What though Mr. Lellyett utters a voice, a threat. His voice is as puny as the echo of the cry of a babe. But his is not the only *threat* in this connection. "I may or may not write something about this hereafter," has a very distinct and significant tone about it. It has the note of coming "*lettre de cachet*"—and it conveys ideas of thick walls, barred windows, diminished air and light and food. Mr. Lellyett, and the other Tennesseeans, and not only he, but all the "friends of George B. McClellan" cannot too soon set about thinking what is meant by—"I expect to *let* the friends of George B. McClellan manage their side of this contest in their own way, *and I will manage my side of it in my way*." To us it has a doleful similarity to that awful irony uttered by the preacher: "Rejoice, oh, young man in thy youth, and let thy heart cheer thee in the days of thy youth: and walk in the ways of thine heart and in the sight of thine eyes; but know thou, that for all these things, God will bring thee into judgment." There are men in North Carolina that would lead her in the same road which Tennessee has chosen—to the same misery and ruin. Let our people beware of them. There is but one safety—and that is in a firm and faithful adherence to the government of our Confederacy, and an earnest assistance in behalf of its independence.

We are glad to hear from our Correspondent "H.," that the "invincibles" have been stationed at Kinston. We rely on them to hold us secure against the "advent of abolition devils," whether they come in large or "small" number. The eye of the State is upon the "invincible militia officers and magistrates." Our own eye has rested upon them. We have not been so pleased at any military appearance for many a day. They, the First Regiment of North Carolina Home Guards, have a martial appearance equal to any soldiers that we have ever seen put into the service, and justify the anticipations we have always expressed, that the *very best soldiers could be made out of militia officers and justices of the peace.*

The rations will be bad to begin with; but better will come round in time. It is better to begin at the bottom of the ladder and go up, than at top and come down. Our friends are having about as bad fare now as they are likely to have. We would be glad to hear from "H." often.

A Richmond paper urges that Gen. Early should be retired of the command in the Valley and that Gen. Joseph E. Johnston should be assigned thereto. Against this we solemnly protest. There are twenty-one North Carolina Regiments in the army of the Shenandoah—they are fighting there to keep the war out of North Carolina. When they are whipped, it is because of the idea of "being flanked," which they learned from Gen. Johnston two years ago. If they are to "fall back" across the Dan river, it will indeed be necessary to change from "old Jubal;" but they can do this without bringing Gen. Johnston from his pleasant residence in Macon, at this season of the year.

A Valuable Publication.

We have received from Messrs. Evans & Cogswell, of Columbia, S. C., a copy of the "Digest of the Military and Naval Laws of the Confederate States, from the commencement of the Provisional Congress to the end of the first Congress under the permanent Constitution.

The Digest has been analytically arranged by Capt. W. W. Lester of the Quartermaster Generals office, and Wm. J. Bromwell of the Department of State. It is a very useful work, and is gotten up in a style which does great credit to the publishers, Messrs. Evans & Cogswell, whose enterprising spirit is worthy of all commendation.

Our Correspondence from the Valley.

We are in receipt of a letter from "SIGMA," but of a date previous to the fight of the 19th. It, however, contains some interesting items, which we subjoin:

On Tuesday, the 6th, our army marched down the turnpike and encamped for the night in the vicinity of Harrisonburg. At an early hour next morning the march was resumed, and by nightfall it had reached New Market, a distance of thirty-one miles. Saturday and Sunday the infantry remained in camp, but on Saturday our cavalry, some five miles in advance, attacked the enemy's train successfully, and brought off from four to five thousand head of sheep and beef cattle, a number of ambulances and horses, and about two hundred negroes, men, women and children, and about forty prisoners. On the 5th, a furious cavalry engagement took place, in which the enemy brought his whole mounted force to bear upon us, and being greatly outnumbered, our cavalry were compelled to fall back, with the loss of three pieces of artillery and some prisoners. About dark, our cavalry commander made an attack from an advantageous position, and retook a portion of the prisoners captured from us, with some ambulances. These items of intelligence I have from an officer and some men who were engaged in the several actions. Our provost guard have in custody about eighty-five Yankee "barn burners."

For the Confederate.

The Georgia, Alabama and South Carolina papers are all reciting the pleasant information of the decline in prices of the necessaries of life; but the reverse is the case in the Raleigh market. We understand this is greatly attributable to speculators from other places who have set down like harpies upon this community, and are buying up and hoarding for higher prices every article they can lay their hands upon, and that too at figures far above what other places are paying. Is there no way of protecting our people from this heartless business?—Most of them are of the conscript age—how do they keep out of the army?—We call the especial attention of the Conscript officer to these land sharks. They can be named and pointed out.

FROM A TO Z.

Our Correspondent should do *his* duty. We know nothing of the matters complained of, but if true, some remedy ought to be applied for the protection of our people.

From Kinston.

CAMP OF THE 1ST REG. N. C. H. G.,
Near Kinston.

Dear Confederate:—We the invincible militia officers and magistrates, fifteen nigger men and exempts generally, an organization known in these parts as the 1st Regt. N. C. Home Guards, arrived at this place on Friday evening. On leaving the cars at the depot, we "fell in" as well as raw troops generally do, and marched through the town enduring with what patience we might the running fire of slang wit poked at us by members of regiments whose numbers rank high above the sixties, little ragged urchins and red headed niggers. Finally, however, we reached the camp at the bridge over the Neuse, one mile south of Kinston. With a zeal that bespoke fear of coughs and rheumatic twinges, the "invincibles," with slabs, bark, weeds, dirt and all conceivable and unconceivable things, soon had erected tolerable comfortable huts, and now complacently await the advent of any (small) number of abolition devils, feeling that we are perfectly secure behind our powerful earth works.

We the 1st are well pleased with our organization. No better field officers could have been selected than Colonel Cole of Guilford, Lt. Col. Green of Franklin, and Major Anderson, whose home I have not been able to learn; but, my dear Confed, there are a few things that we are not so well pleased at, and we would all be glad you would call our Governor's attention to it and that speedily; and that is the uncommon scarcity and villainous character of the rations furnished us. The blueness of the three beef shanks furnished seventeen of us for one day's rations, defies comparison, the almost jetty blackness of the wretched compound made from the spout of a smut machine called flour, beggars description. Some body ought to be hung; either the miller who put up such stuff, or the A. Q. M. who purchased it for the army. No man or dog on earth can eat thereof for a week and live. This is no idle complaint; some of us are old soldiers and have lived roughly, but this is wholly unbearable.

Our coming here has relieved a considerable number of old troops who have gone—well no matter where: the enemy will find out to their sorrow.

Nothing of military importance is transpiring in this department. The cavalry pickets below are vigilant, and report no movement on the part of the yankees. I shall keep you informed of any thing down here that transpires worthy of notice.

Yours, H.

FROM NORFOLK.—The fleet now fitting out for the capture of the forts below Wilmington consists of the iron frigate Ironsides, which was stationed for some time at Charleston; the new iron-clad ship of the line Dictator, whose armament is of the heaviest calibre and greatest range (some of her guns are said to throw shell within a traction of six miles); two Monitors and an immense number of wooden vessels of war, ammunition and picket boats, etc.

We clip the above from the Charleston *Courier* of the 22d inst. It has been suggested that the enemy are not yet ready to make a descent upon the Forts or upon Wilmington. When they do come we can assure them of hospitable graves; at least we hope so, and from appearances of things we do not think we will be much mistaken in our ideas. —*Wilmington Journal, 25th.*

Our New Advertisements.

Our advertising columns present this morning a number of attractive notices, viz: Messrs. West & Johnston's advertisement of that superb Southern Novel, Macaria. Application for a situation as Teacher. Desirable Lands for Rent in Nash County. New Publications by the Methodist Publishing Company, Raleigh. The latest Supreme Court Reports by P. H. Winston, Esq. Recruits Wanted in "Faison's Scouts," to operate below Wilmington.

We are thankful to a generous public for the liberal share of Advertising patronage bestowed upon us; and having a very large as well as widely disseminated circulation, we can assure the public there is no better advertising medium in the State.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

The War News.

The usual quiet prevailed on the lines below Richmond yesterday.

Though noiseless, the Yankees are not idle. They are still working like beavers in and around Fort Harrison and on their lines extending thence south to James river and north towards the Charles City road. They are at one point also engaged in some work of importance, the character of which is not yet developed.

Three hundred yards northwest of Fort Harrison, and between the fort and our lines, being distant from the latter about two hundred and fifty yards, is a dense pine wood which covers five or six acres. Behind this wood the Yankees, in large numbers, have been busy for several days. In the absence of all positive information on the subject, it is believed they are planting in this place heavy mortar batteries to shell our lines when their other arrangements shall have been completed. If they are planting batteries here they will no doubt surround them with strong earthworks.

BUTLER'S CANAL.

This great work, for the completion of which Grant and the Yankee army and navy are waiting, drags slowly. The cutting through the neck of land known as Dutch gap is of itself a big job; but this done, but half of the work towards making the canal is, if we are correctly informed, accomplished.—It is said the channel of James river where it passes the gap runs near the southern shore. If this be the case, when Butler shall have done his digging, the labor of constructing a breakwater to turn the steam through his canal will still be before him. Before all this is done the snow and ice of winter will be upon him, and the present fixed position of the hostile armies will indeed have become a dead lock.

FROM THE VALLEY.

In the Valley, affairs have resumed the *status* preceding the battle of Cedar creek and the loss of Early's cannon. The enemy are beyond Cedar creek, their camps whitening their former camping ground.

From a friend we learn some particulars of the whole affair:

Our attack in the morning was vigorous; our success brilliant and entire, our troops capturing about fifteen hundred prisoners, one thousand four hundred and twenty-nine of which have reached Richmond, and four hundred are on the way here. We took eighteen pieces of cannon and about twenty-seven ambulances. At four o'clock in the afternoon the enemy made a stand and hostilities ceased for about an hour. The enemy then made a sudden attack, which, being unlooked for by our troops, (many of whom had by this time begun to straggle,) was successful, and a retreat was ordered.

This attack of the enemy is now supposed to have been made only to cover a further retreat, as the main body of the Federal army did not follow, and had we resisted with half the usual determination the result would have been different. General Early fell slowly back, recrossed Cedar creek and marched through Strasburg in the direction of Fisher's Hill. By some unaccountable mistake or oversight, the artillery, both our own and that captured from the enemy, was in the rear of the army. Hence the loss.

When just outside of Strasburg, about 9 o'clock at night, it being very dark, a very small party of Yankee cavalry, supposed to be reconnoitering, (not over a hundred men,) taking a by-road and coming out on the turnpike at a mill situated on a creek running into Cedar creek about a mile from Strasburg, dashed upon the train, and rode along the line of ambulances, firing their pistols and ordering the ambulances to turn out. Dr. McGuire, who had charge of them, seeing what had taken place, turned off some twenty into the woods, and thus saved them. The troops who guarded the train, knowing the efficiency of the Federal cavalry in the Valley, and having a wholesome fear of the same and supposing that the attack was a general one, fled precipitately, and the few Yankee cavalry quietly turned round the whole train and drove it over Cedar creek within the Federal lines.

One of our officers endeavored to rally twenty-five men, saying that he could recapture the whole train; but he failed in his purpose. The whole thing was disgraceful and inexcusable. The Federal loss in the morning's fight was over six thousand. They themselves acknowledge a loss of five thousand. Our loss, in killed, wounded and missing, will not reach a thousand men all told. Our net loss in cannon was twenty; six ordnance wagons and twenty-five ambulances. Sheridan's official dispatches about a vigorous attack and dashing pursuit are all lies. The enemy were too badly crippled to attack vigorously or pursue to any advantage.

FROM PETERSBURG.

There was no fighting in the vicinity of Petersburg, the usual quiet prevailing from right to left. We understand that the enemy's outer line of works on our left, in the vicinity of the Appomattox river, has been leveled to the ground within the last two or three nights and abandoned. This result has been brought about, no doubt, by the erection of some very powerful works by the Confederates in close proximity to them, and which commanded them very effectually. The Yankees have retired within their next line of works, hoping there to find greater security.

The heavy firing of the past few nights has been caused by the shelling of Confederate working parties on these works. Some little interference may have occurred, but, nevertheless, the work has gone on with a rapidity that not only astonished, but frightened the Yankees.

Grant has protected himself by four lines of works, each stronger than the other, on our left and centre—most of his artillery resting in the back ground.

It is said that a considerable force of Yankees were lately sent to City Point, and thence elsewhere. It is not certainly ascertained as to what is their destination, but it is believed that some new movement of importance is on foot, as several transports are said to have left Charleston heavily laden with troops, and sailed northward.

THE FIGHT IN THE VALLEY.

The Richmond *Whig* gives the following account of the affair:

As we have the whole story with regard to the reported defeat of General Early, and it turns out that it was no defeat at all, in spite of the lying, blustering, bragging bulletins of the swaggering Sheridan, who was not in several miles of the battle field, and did not get there until the battle was over. The affair was as simple and as easy to be explained as possible. General Early attacked two *corps* of the Yankees, early in the morning, and routed them without much difficulty.—He pursued them for miles, capturing all their cannon and about 1,800 prisoners, of whom we have already fourteen hundred and odd in this city, under lock and key. He captured, also, immense stores, and it was this that loosened his hold of his victory, and caused its best fruits to slip through his finger. The men quit the ranks and turned to plundering. The enemy, being reinforced with a body of cavalry, suddenly turned upon our scattered and disordered troops, and, a panic seizing them, they fled without stopping to enquire what it was about. Our artillery having been crowded into the streets of Strasburg, the artillerymen found it impossible to extricate it, because our cavalry, in their headlong flight, got in among them, rode over them, or trampled them down. We lost eleven hundred men, killed, wounded and missing. The Yankees, by their own confession, lost five thousand. We doubt not they lost a vast many more, for we have 1,800 of them prisoners, and that indicates a much greater number of killed and wounded than makes up the difference. We lost very few prisoners except those that were wounded.

Now, if this is any great victory for the Yankees, they must have a very different opinion from us of what it takes to constitute a great victory. We had defeated them very badly at first. We had taken 1800 prisoners, and these we brought off safely and have now in our possession. We killed and wounded upwards of three thousand more, and we lost but seven hundred. Our forces are all rallied and ready for another fight, and the enemy is too much crippled to pursue. We fought against overwhelming odds, and have shown that our troops are far better troops than those of the Yankees. We have not lost the Valley, nor is there any prospect of our losing it. The lost cannon can soon be replaced, and General Early will then stand on a better footing than he has ever stood on before in the Valley.

But some change must be made with respect to our cavalry. It has been the evil genius of Early throughout this campaign. At Winchester we had gained a complete victory, when they ingloriously fled and threw it away. Here, we were falling back, having secured our prisoners, and having every prospect of securing the captured cannon and our own, when they come flying in among the caissons, throwing everything into confusion inextricable, and caused the recapture of all their own and many pieces of ours. It is too bad.

The progress of the enemy is not advanced one foot by this battle. He holds but two counties of the Valley, and he has no immediate prospect of holding any more. He is fortifying, it seems, to keep us, in future, out of Pennsylvania. That is very different from taking Lynchburg.—*Richmond Whig.*

FROM GEN. HOOD.

The following is the only item we find in the Georgia papers received yesterday:

A gentleman just from the front informs us that our entire loss in the late fight near Rome does not exceed fifty men in killed, wounded and captured.

It is reported that Gen. Sherman was on the field, and that his force was from ten to fifteen thousand, including infantry, cavalry and artillery.

Our forces consisted of portions of the 3d and 11th Texas, 3d Arkansas, 8th Alabama, and Col. Armstead's regiment, all cavalry, and two pieces of artillery. They made a gallant resistance, repulsing several charges made upon them with considerable slaughter, but finding the Yankees in such heavy force, finally retired in good order, with the loss above stated.

Considering the large number ordered out by Sherman, he must have expected a more formidable force than a small division of cavalry, numbering eight or nine hundred.—He was evidently most gloriously "taken in."—*Selma Reporter, 19th.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SUPREME COURT REPORTS.

The Reports of Cases at Law, Argued and Determined in the Supreme Court of N. C., June Term, 1864, No. 2. Volume 1, Equity Cases, No. 1, Vol. 1; reported by P. H. Winston, Esq.

Price of Vol. I. $12.50; Vol. II, $7,50. Orders solicited from the Profession. Those who have already ordered from Mr. W. will remit payment to the subscriber. A. R. RAVEN,
Raleigh, Oct. 27, 1864.—dtf Agent.

MACARIA!
MACARIA!!
MACARIA!!!

THE GREAT SOUTHERN NOVEL!
THE GREAT SOUTHERN NOVEL!!
THE GREAT SOUTHERN NOVEL!!!

ALREADY PUBLISHED IN
LONDON AND NEW YORK.

NOW READY,
THE NEW EDITION.

TWENTIETH THOUSAND!!

MACARIA;
OR,
ALTARS OF SACRIFICE.

By AUGUSTA J. EVANS,
Authoress of "Beulah."

"We have all to be laid upon an altar; we have, as it were to be subjected to the action of fire."

*** This magnificent Southern Novel, from the gifted and accomplished mind of Miss Evans, of Mobile, authoress of "Beulah," and fittingly called "the Madame De Stael of the South," is now in its second edition, revised and corrected.

The following extracts, selected from innumerable others, of similar commendations, speak appropriately of its superior merits:

From the London Times.

"The South surpasses the North not only in "chivalry and military genius, but in the high "civilization of surpassing literature also. *Macaria* is the product of a female mind; but masculine, learned and grand, beyond the qualities "usually found among *literateurs* of that sex. It "is at once honorable to the South and hopeful of "its future."

From the New York Daily Times.

"It cannot be denied that, in 'Macaria,' Miss "Evans has more than sustained her splendid "powers, as first illustrated in 'Beulah,' for the "former is far superior in learning, genius and "portraiture, to the latter; while as a story of "the war, it casts far in the shade all Northern "rivals."

From DeBow's Review.

"Miss Evans bids fair to be one of the most "shining lights of our literature. In this, our "own judgment corresponds with that of all our "friends—admiration for a noble production, and "one which must place the author on a high "niche. Where there are a thousand merits, it "would be invidious to discriminate in favor of "occasional ones. The literary world will be "anxious to hear from Miss Evans often. She is "but at the beginning of her career, and we offer "this weak and hurried tribute at her shrine, and "bid her 'God speed.'"

PRICE.....$6,00.

☞ Upon the receipt of the price we will forward this book to any address in the Confederacy, postpaid.

Orders, to receive prompt attention, should be addressed to

WEST & JOHNSTON,
Publishers and Booksellers,
oct 27-eod3t 145 Main Street, Richmond.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

From Mobile and the North.

MOBILE, Oct. 25.—On Saturday night the steamer Senator, No. 2, exploded her starboard boiler near Pack's landing, and was burned and sunk. Twenty-five were killed and missing, and five wounded.

A special dispatch to the Register from Senatobia 24th, says the St. Louis Republican of the 20th and the Memphis Bulletin of the 22d have been received, which state that Price is in possession of the country from Marshall to Lexington. The Federal combinations they say will compel Price to fight his way out of the State. He left Booneville on the 14th, with four thousand of his troops.

At Glasgow large accessions were made to his force.

Quantrell and Jackman are reported to have joined him.

Anderson and Jackman recruited eight thousand men north of the Missouri river in five counties.

Price's army is in fine spirits, and he speaks of wintering in the State.

The St. Louis Democrat says it cannot conceal the fact, that the rebel army is assuming alarming proportions, actually gathering arms from unsupported garrisons. The Glasgow Federal garrison of one hundred, were captured. Two hundred citizens surrendered.

Great excitement prevails at Westover, Ky., in consequence of an anticipated raid by Forrest.

A party of guerrillas attempted to capture Chase while he was stopping at Covington.

Gen. Early's Address to his Army.

RICHMOND, Oct. 26.—Early has issued a lengthy eloquent address to the troops of his command, attributing the recent defeat to a disgraceful popensity to plunder and to panic. He appeals to them to stand by their colors in the future at all hazards, and retrieve their reputation. The address does not admit of condensation. It is too long to transmit in full.

From the North.

RICHMOND, Oct. 26.—Northern papers of the 23d contain additional glorification over the dispatch from Sheridan relative to the battle of Cedar Creek.

In Grant's army electioneering goes briskly on.

Nothing from Sherman's army for four days, except reports of the continued retreat of Hood. Trains from Atlanta had arrived at Tilton.

The Vermont raiders were commanded by Lts. Bennett and Young. Twenty-three persons were concerned in that raid. Amount taken from the Banks $223,000.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, Oct. 26.—The Baltimore American of the 24th has telegrams from Kansas City which give confused accounts of a battle between Price's army and the Yankees under Rosencrans, Curtis, Smith and Pleasanton. The fight occurred on the 21st between Little Blue Water river and Independence. The latest telegram claims a Yankee victory and says Price is reported retreating rapidly south, pursued by Pleasanton. Among the Confederate killed is Todd, of Missouri.

Lincoln declines to interfere with Andy Johnson's [illegible]

No later intelligence from Sherman.

Application has been made to the Superior Court of Baltimore for a mandamus to compel the Governor to throw out the soldiers vote on the new constitution. The Judge refused to award the writ, and an appeal was taken to the Court of Appeals.

The steamer Wando, a blockade runner with five hundred and fifty bales cotton has been captured.

Gold 216.

From Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, Oct. 26.—The enemy have retreated a short distance on the City Point Road, but it amounts to nothing. They are supposed to have done this in order to prevent the enfilade fire of our Chesterfield batteries and to get more elligible grounds for their earthworks. The enemy are still busy fortifying their lines, and everything at present indicates a purpose on their part to act on the defensive. The force of the enemy in our front is chiefly the second and ninth corps. Picket firing and skirmishing of daily occurrence, mingled occasionally with discharges of artillery. Deserters report the enemy building winter quarters in the rear of their lines of works.

Our men are well fed and are receiving full supplies of clothing and blankets and are in good spirits. A good many recruits are coming in under the order revoking details.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED,

BY A GENTLEMAN, who has had considerable experience in teaching both boys and girls, a situation as TEACHER in some Academy or High School. Address immediately,
TEACHER,
oct 27 d10t Tally-Ho, Granville Co., N. C.

LANDS FOR RENT IN NASH COUNTY.

Will be rented out at Hilliardston, Nash County, to the highest bidder, on the 12th November, Two Farms, on each of which 6 or 8 hands can be worked to advantage. There is on each place a good Overseer's house, and Negro Cabins.

W. H. & W. F. ROWLAND.
October 27, 1864.—d4t

RECRUITS WANTED.

TWENTY young, able-bodied recruits wanted in "Faison's Scouts" to fill up the Company; will operate chiefly on Confederate Point. They will furnish good horses.

Fort Fisher, N. C., October 27.—d26t

NEW PUBLICATIONS,
BY
THE METHODIST PUBLISHING COMPANY,
RALEIGH, N. C.

FIRST READER, for Southern Schools:
Price per hundred.....$30.00
" " dozen..... 4,50
" " single copy..... 50

SOUTHERN ZION'S SONGSTER, for Sabbath Schools, Social Meetings, the Camp, &c:
Price per hundred.....$60.00
" " dozen..... 9.00
" " single copy..... 1,00

BULLION'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR, Revised by Rev. Dr. CRAVEN, (*in press*).

We can also furnish all

MUSIC,

Published in the South.

*** Catalogues of Music and Books sent when desired. Orders solicited, and will be promptly attended to. Address
oct 27 dtf REV. A. E. RAVEN.